

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.
Subscription Rates:
Per Month..... \$.35 Per Month, Foreign..... \$.35
Per Year..... \$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign..... \$ 4.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.
CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 16

THE VOTING GROWTH OF OAHU

The complete registration figures for this island, as compiled by City Clerk Kalaanokalani after the Great Register closed on Tuesday night, show how rapidly the population of this city is changing racially. While Honolulu continues to be the point of attraction for the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians of the Territory, and that part of the population continues to grow through the migration of the younger citizens of Hawaiian blood from the country to the city, the other elements which make up the city's total continue to gain, until it is now a practical certainty that the election coming next month will be the last in the history of Honolulu in which a Hawaiian majority will rule.

As the figures stand today, the combined Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian vote is 5130, out of a total registration of 9898, a majority of 362 only. Since 1912, although the Hawaiian vote has grown from 4301 to 5130, the majority has dwindled from 620 to 362.

The total registration on Oahu reflects the general growth of Honolulu. In 1912 the fourth district voting list carried 4020 names; now it carries 5079, a gain of 1059 in two years. For the last election the fifth district list contained 3961 names of voters; this year it carries 4819, a gain of 858, or a total gain for the island of 1917 voters.

Considerably more than half of all the electors in the Territory live and vote on this island, something worth remembering when the reapportionment bill comes up in the coming legislature, as come up it must. The legislative tail should not wag the dog all the time.

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

What will England do with the German colonies if she captures them? Does England want more possessions? Could England administer German African colonies more successfully than Germany has?

These questions have been propounded and answered in the English press since the war extended from Europe to Africa and the South Seas. Some writers have stated the German colonies are practically worthless and take the position that Great Britain needs no more territory, especially such as semi-arid German Southwest Africa.

As the missing link in the Cape-to-Cairo Railway German East Africa seems to be regarded more favorably even by the most rabid of British anti-expansionists. Because of its great strategic value Samoa is looked upon as territory worth having, but the Kameruns and the German Congo are in less favor.

In a letter to one of the London papers A. Wyatt Tilby decries the anti-expansionists and likens them to Americans living on the Atlantic seaboard who laughed at far-seeing men who moved west of the Alleghenies and claimed the great American granary which was then regarded as a hopeless wilderness.

With the prospect that one million Englishmen will be under arms in the present contest, Mr. Tilby says: "After the war, too, we shall have numbers of men trained to arms to whom the civilian life they are now abandoning no longer offers attractions. Many a Canadian and South African city or township owes its origin to such disbanded legionaries; and after the present war thousands of those who are now raw recruits being taught their first drill will take their chance of a scheme of settlement in the annexed colonies if they are given an opportunity."

Commenting on reports showing that Germany has not done well with its African colonies, Mr. Tilby says the failure of Germany to get sufficient colonists into Africa to make the development of its extensive territory possible is not unlike the first experience England had with Nigeria. He believes England would never have succeeded as a colonizer if it had not profited by its early mistakes and he does not regard Germany's failures in Africa as a safe basis for the condemnation of the resources of German colonies in Africa.

Germany's rapid industrial development and the absorption of the surplus population of all sections by the new industries checked emigration to such an extent that Mr. Tilby holds Germany really had little need for an immediate outlet for her people. Consequently they failed to avail themselves of opportunities which awaited them in German colonies, opportunities which Mr. Tilby believes Englishmen would be glad to grasp.

"The anti-expansion argument was used in Mid-Victorian times, by the Manchester School," said Mr. Tilby. "That school regarded all dependencies as a burden to be shaken off as quickly as possible; indeed, it was triumphant—as an argument—for the whole of that generation. But in practice it was either ignored or it proved impossible to carry out; for the very men who used the argument saw the early growth of New Zealand as a British colony, the spread of settlement towards Western Canada, the founding of Natal, and the Dalhousie policy in India."

THE PASSING HOUR

The fact that \$44,000, taken in on advance sales for a fifth game in the world's series baseball contest—money that would have been divided up in large part among the players, had another game been necessary—was handed back to the ticket purchasers, is a splendid testimony of the fact that big baseball is on the square. Almost any Boston player on Tuesday could have thrown the game and put five hundred dollars in his own pocket and the pocket of every one of his team mates. The great hold that baseball has upon the American public is based very much upon the fact that the games are, as an almost invariable rule, honestly won or lost.

It is to be hoped that the police magistrate will make an example of the first one convicted in his court of turning in a false alarm of fire. The offense is a serious one, not so much in the cost to the taxpayers of having the department out, but in the harmful effect upon the morale of the firemen in having to respond to an average of one false alarm a week, and in the danger that always accompanies the dash to the alarm box of the fire autos and horse-drawn apparatus. Hoodlumism is on the increase in Honolulu and calls for a few jail sentences to serve as the necessary check. Paltry fines, to be paid by parents, provide no punishment to the ones guilty of unnecessarily calling out the firemen.

It was bad enough to have Przemysl staring at one from the war despatches, but now we have to put up with Rzeszow, too.

THE OUTPOURING OF THE FANS

The wireless despatches inform us that one hundred and eleven thousand people bought tickets, rooted and cheered and jeered during the four world's championship games played in Philadelphia and Boston, the figures of attendance and gate receipts affording a wonderful illustration of the hold that the national game has upon the people. But the attendance this year is away below the world's series average of the past several years.

The attendance at the 1913 series played between New York and Philadelphia was 151,000. The series of the previous season when New York and Boston clubs engaged in an eight-game struggle before the Boston Americans finally defeated the New York Nationals set attendance figures of 251,901 which stands as the record. The total attendance at the world's series games since 1903, when the National Commission assumed charge of the annual inter-league championship, approaches close to one and one-half million since the aggregate total, before the series just ended, was 1,284,558.

No accurate record of the attendance during the years 1884 to 1902 is available but there were twelve series played within the period mentioned, the total number of games being eight and it has been estimated that the average attendance at these games approximated 3000. Assuming the estimate, as made by former players and officers, to be correct it would add another 240,000 to the known total attendance at the series to date and bring the aggregate figures within striking distance of two million for the twenty-two series played since 1884.

Although neither Boston nor Philadelphia approach New York in the matter of record crowds in these series, both cities have for years furnished large throngs whenever the National or American league clubs were contenders for world's championship honors. In almost all cases in recent years the size of the crowds has been governed by the park capacities. It is for this reason that New York shows larger average attendance than the two cities that were represented this year, with 32,017 for twelve games, covering the series of 1904-11-12-13. Boston shows an average of 22,389 spectators for nine games played there in the series of 1903 and 1912. Philadelphia, although figuring in four series in 1905-10-11-13, witnessed but nine games during this period of eight years and the average attendance of fans was 21,410 per game.

Boston's total attendance aggregated 200,968 to Philadelphia's 192,691. The largest single game record at Boston was that made in the 1912 series with New York, when the fifth game of the contest drew 34,683 paid attendance. Philadelphia's banner crowd gathered on October 17, 1910, to witness the opening game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Chicago Cubs when 26,891 fans passed through the gates. The world's series record single game attendance is 38,281 made in the first game of the New York Giants-Philadelphia Athletics series of 1911.

WAR'S COST IN HORSEFLESH

A good cavalry horse, reasonably well taken care of, will last out a four months' campaign, if the troops be led by an enterprising commander, according to the report filed by the United States quartermaster general in 1865, when the United States had plenty of experience in what cavalry horses following enterprising commanders could do. With this as a basis of computation, it can be calculated what the demand for good horseflesh can reasonably be expected to amount to during and after the present war. Already the war departments of Europe are looking to America for their mounts.

It is natural that European countries should look to the United States for horses, as next to Russia it has more of these animals than any other country in the world. The United States and Russia possess fifty-eight per cent of the world supply. Strange to say, however, there were no horses originally on our continent and the present supply comes from stock brought over from Europe. Canada's supply is small compared to our own.

The German army, requires for a complete mobilization 770,000 horses and the French army is said to require 250,000. This figure, however, probably includes only those for the cavalry. It is conservatively estimated on good authority that 1,000,000 horses are now engaged in the European war. As the great majority of these horses are not included in the permanent military organization but are used for farm work and are requisitioned by governments only when needed for military purposes, the countries of continental Europe will certainly face an acute shortage of farm horses before the next planting season which will seriously affect the price of horses the world over, as soon as peace is declared.

According to the best information horses in the countries of Europe now at war number as follows:

Great Britain, 2,231,000; France, 3,222,000; Belgium, 263,000; Germany, 4,523,000; Austria-Hungary, 4,374,000, and Russia, 24,652,000; a total of 39,265,000.

In addition England has a supply of about six millions to draw on in her various dependencies. Russia has about ten millions in Asia, and France probably 500,000 to one million in her colonies.

The rapacious consumption of horses in war is illustrated by figures from our own civil conflict. During his Shenandoah Valley campaign, Sheridan was supplied with fresh horses at the rate of one hundred and fifty per day. During 1864 there were five hundred horses consumed per day in the Northern Army, without considering those captured and not reported. During eight months of that year, the cavalry of the army of the Potomac was remounted twice, nearly 40,000 horses in all being required.

DEMOCRACY AND ROAD WORK

The Democratic supervisors, who have acted towards the frontage tax enforcement in a wholly babyish style, thwarting the testing of the law without the nerve to announce what they are doing, now claim that they have been misrepresented by the Honolulu press, although the main difference between the attitude of the Advertiser and that of the supervisors regarding the district improvement scheme is that we have been looking at it from the standpoint of the best good to the city, while the supervisors have been looking at it from the standpoint of the best good to themselves.

The supervisors have been continually excusing their lack of good road progress by pointing out that there is not money enough in tax receipts to build all the good roads this city requires, nor enough even properly to maintain the necessarily shoddy roads that have had to be built. It must be agreed that there is not money enough, nor will there ever be money enough under the present system, nor will there ever be better roads under the present system. What then do the supervisors propose?

The frontage tax law is offered as a means out of the difficulty, the only means that the majority who have studied the situation can devise. If the supervisors do not agree that this is the only means, what is their plan? They hardly can have the effrontery to recommend a continuance of the present system, with its no results and its continual waste. So, what have they? The columns of this paper are open to any statements they may desire to make. They ask for a fair deal for themselves; now let them give the public the same fair deal. What do they propose to do instead of carrying out the terms of the district improvement plan?

ADDITIONAL WIRELESS

CANAL IS PLUGGED

PANAMA, October 15.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A big landslide from both sides of the great Culebra cut today plugged the canal and blocked all traffic indefinitely. Among the ships halted is the American-Hawaiian steamship Pennsylvania, bound for New York.

LISBON CALLS RESERVE

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, October 16.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The Portuguese government is calling upon her army reservists in the United States, this becoming known yesterday when more than two hundred sailed from this port yesterday for Lisbon.

It is understood, from announcement made yesterday by the Portuguese consul general in New York, that a number of Portuguese troops have already sailed from Lisbon in British transports for Africa, where they will operate against the German colonies.

They will be landed at the various Portuguese ports along the African coast.

GERMAN STEAMER IS SUNK

LONDON, October 16.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The admiralty announces that the Hamburg American steamer Markomannia, which had been taken over for service by the German government, has been sunk by the British cruiser Yarmouth, in the vicinity of Sumatra.

The cruiser also seized the Greek steamer Pontoporos, which was traveling with the Markomannia, under the charge that the two ships had been accompanying the German cruiser Emden and furnishing it with supplies.

The Markomannia, which was formerly the British steamer Nigralistan, was of 2840 tons.

The Pontoporos is a new steamer of 2600 tons, which cleared for Calcutta on September 5, ostensibly for Karachi, India.

BOERS FIGHT LOYAL TROOPS

LONDON, October 16.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A Reuters despatch from Capetown says that there has been a series of clashes between the loyal troops and the patrols of Boers who have revolted under the leadership of Colonel Maritz. The command in the Transvaal has been given to Colonel Britts, who has reported engaging the rebels at Raledraai, routing them and taking eighty prisoners.

BIG FIRE DESTROYS WARSHIPS

LONDON, October 15.—A despatch to the Central News Agency from Amsterdam says that an incendiary fire in the Austrian navy yard and arsenal at Trieste has virtually destroyed a fine dreadnought under construction as well as six torpedo boats.

WAR LOANS MAY BE MADE

WASHINGTON, October 16.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The early and unofficial intimation given by President Wilson that he would regard the participation of Americans in any foreign war loan for the benefit of any of the belligerent nations in Europe as not in line with the spirit of his neutrality proclamation has been officially overruled.

Yesterday it was announced that the officials of the administration, to whom the question had been submitted, had ruled that loans to belligerent nations by individual Americans, and by private firms, are in the same class with ordinary commercial transactions, to be conducted at the risk of the individual or firm, but in no sense to be regarded as a violation of the rules of national neutrality.

AMERICA IS NOT PREPARED

WASHINGTON, October 15.—(Associated Press Service by Federal Wireless)—Representative Gardner, who has recently returned from the war zone in Europe, today introduced a resolution in the house calling for the creation of a national security commission of three representatives, three senators and three to be appointed by the President, to investigate the preparedness of the United States of war, offensive and defensive.

He said that army and navy officers and house committeemen on naval and military affairs admit privately that the United States is totally unprepared for war.

He declares that the country is ignorant of its danger.

TREATY RATIFIED BY SPAIN

MADRID, October 16.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The council of ministers yesterday approved of the early ratification of the treaty of arbitration recently negotiated between Spain and the United States.

TORONTO CHANGE REOPENS

TORONTO, Ontario, October 15.—The stock exchange has resumed cash trading. No quotations are being published.

FORTS RAZED BY JAPANESE

TOKIO, October 15.—(Special by Cable to Hawaii Shingo)—An official announcement from the naval department yesterday states that the Japanese second squadron, under command of Admiral Kato, has reduced by a bombardment a portion of the fortifications of Port Ilkai, at Tsingtau.

GERMANS DESTROY THEIR SHIPS

TOKIO, October 15.—(Special by Cable to Nippon Jiji)—Three German merchantmen in Tsingtau harbor were set fire to yesterday by the Germans. The fall of Tsingtau being imminent, they wished these vessels destroyed rather than captured by the Japanese.

NECESSARY UNNEUTRALITY

PEKING, October 15.—Replying to China's protest that Japan has violated her neutrality in landing troops on the Shantung peninsula, Great Britain avers that she is unable to check Japan's acts, especially since the Germans owned and made military use of the Chinese railroad which Japan seized.

HOGAN'S MEN ARE CROWDING HOWARD FOR SECOND PLACE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Portland.....	106	79	.574
San Francisco.....	108	90	.545
Venice.....	108	91	.543
Los Angeles.....	107	91	.538
Missions.....	85	112	.430
Oakland.....	74	124	.371

At Oakland, the Beavers had little trouble winning from Oakland, hitting Christian's pitchers to all corners of the lot.

At Los Angeles, the Angels again won from the Missions.

Following were the scores:
At San Francisco—Venice 7, San Francisco 2.
At Oakland—Portland 12, Oakland 5.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 6, Missions 3.

MRS. GUNN TO OPEN DANCING CLASSES

Beginning Saturday morning at ten o'clock, Mrs. Mary Gunn will inaugurate her ladies' dancing classes at Phoenix Hall. Mr. Robert S. Cauvin, a well known dancing instructor of New York and Paris, will assist Mrs. Gunn in instructing pupils in the latest ballroom dances. Mrs. Gunn's regular Monday evening classes will meet at Phoenix Hall, every Monday night at eight o'clock.—Advt.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

LAND BOARD TALKS CHUTE THE CHUTES

But Passes Buck Back To the Promoter For Fuller Details

At the meeting of the land board yesterday, Joshua D. Tucker, commissioner of public lands, presented a petition from Harry E. Murray for permission to use a portion of the Nuuanu stream for a "chute the chutes." This petition was as follows:

"Honolulu, September 25, 1914."

"J. D. Tucker, Esq.,

"Commissioner of Public Lands.

"Dear Sir:—For several years the chief problem of this community has been the question of wholesome, low-priced amusement for the great bulk of our population.

"On all sides there is voiced daily the need of an outlet for the desire of the normal adult, as well as the younger element, to indulge in some interesting play in the hours set apart for recreation. Honolulu offers practically nothing of this sort at present.

"With your cooperation I propose to enter the amusement field here, catering to those now almost entirely neglected.

"I hereby apply for permission to establish and operate in Nuuanu stream at Ania Park a modern "Chute the Chutes."

"There will be no interference with the flow of the stream.

"The structure will be substantial and safe in every particular, with no danger of fire or accident.

"The bed of the stream covered by this structure will be approximately thirty by one hundred feet.

"It is the purpose of this petition is granted, to provide healthy outdoor amusement for the people who have so long been neglected in this regard. The financial risk will be one of some importance.

"Trusting that you will see your way clear to aiding this undertaking, may I request an early and favorable consideration of this petition for real Honolulu promotion."

More Light Wanted

After discussion the board decided that the project was not properly submitted. J. F. Brown said that as far as he could see there was no valid objection, but that approval by the board must depend on a full understanding of all the conditions. The members were all doubtful of the board's authority.

On motion of W. H. C. Campbell, the petition was referred back to Mr. Murray, with the suggestion that he first secure the approval of the supervisors, the city engineer, the superintendent of public works and the board of harbor commissioners. The motion also suggested that the petitioner make an offer of rental to be paid for the land. A favorable report having been received from W. O. Aiken, sub-land agent for Maui, on the exchange between the board and the supervisor of a school house site for a slaughter house site, the board voted its approval.

Puna Grazing Leases Approved

W. H. C. Campbell, the Hilo member of the board, reported on the two grazing leases in Puna, for which application had been made by O. T. Shipman and Henry Lyman. A forest reserve covers 23,000 acres of one of these tracts. The board authorized the lease of the 14,000 remaining acreage for fifteen years at a rental of \$250 per annum, provided the lessee would fence off the forest reserve.

They also approved of leasing the Lyman tract for the same period at \$50 rental. Mr. Campbell having reported that this is a pasture flow, only suited for goats. If the thousands of wild goats now on the land have an owner, this gives him an opportunity for bidding up the rental and the government is ahead just that much, as the entire lava flow is barren and forbidding in aspect, he said.

Cane Land Rentals

The land board adopted a resolution to the effect that it approves the policy of the board of harbor commissioners in their proposal to create land at the mouth of the Nuuanu stream. The application of the Waiwae Sugar Company for the lease of seventeen acres of land now occupied by fumes and reservoirs was approved. A license for twenty-one years was granted at an annual rental of five dollars per acre.

The application of the same company for a five-year lease of 513 acres of cane land, for which they offered a rental of five dollars per acre, precipitated a hot discussion, covering the fundamental principles involved.

The board disapproved J. D. Tucker's recommendation that the plantation's offer be accepted. Free sugar in 1916 and its probable effect on the industry were considered.

On motion of J. W. Waldron, seconded by W. H. C. Campbell, the lease of this area of 513 acres of cane land at Lualualei will be put up at auction at an upset price of \$7.50 per annum for a period of five years.

The land board also approved the sale of the government's equity in the two lots and building occupied by the First Bank of Hilo. This property will be auctioned at an upset price of \$27,000. The property is subject to two leases which have thirteen years to run, at a rental of \$700 per annum.

W. H. C. Campbell said the proposed sale was good business for the government as well as in the interest of the business development of Hilo. The government will earn interest amounting to double the rental it is now receiving, and the bank people can go ahead and make the improvements needed on the building.

W. C. Wilder and Bruce Cartwright Jr. both said they considered this good business, as the price offered for the land is three times its tax assessment valuation. The area of the land is 5169 square feet.